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| 09/774,236 | 01/29/2001 | Daniel Isaac Goodman | 60644-8016.US01 | 9845 |

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| 22918          7590          12/18/2006 | **EXAMINER** | |
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| SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE | MAIL DATE | DELIVERY MODE |
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

*-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>25 September 2006</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.      2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4)☒ Claim(s) *See Continuation Sheet* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) *See Continuation Sheet* is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-12,14-18,25-37,39-43,50-58,60-63,67-79,81-84,88-92,115-132,141-153,157-167 and 171-175* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>29 January 2001</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Amendment*

Claims 13,19-24,38,44-49,59,64-66,80,85-87,93-114,133-140,154-156 and 168-170 have

been cancelled. Applicant's arguments/amendments with respect to the pending claims filed

9/25/2006 have been fully considered and therefore the claims are rejected under new grounds.

The Examiner would like to point out that this action is made final (See MPEP 706.07a).

### *Response to Arguments*

Applicants contend that the cited prior arts of record fail to teach "the source file from

which the page is rendered contains a third portion of text in place of the first portion of text, the

third portion of text being different than the first portion of text." Examiner respectfully

disagrees. Lesk teaches that one portion of text may be text in a decrypted, human readable

format, i.e. the first portion of text (col. 7, lines 31-41). However, in a secured environment,

when the security if "low," Lesk teaches that the first portion is no longer unencrypted, it is a

secure version of the page which is viewable in encrypted format (col. 7, lines 42-47). Finally,

Lesk teaches that the user will not be able to view the decrypted text unless they are authorized

to do so (col. 7, lines 48-53). Thus, the source file opened by the Internet web browser to render

the page contains a third portion of text, i.e. the encrypted version of the text, in the place of the

first portion of text, i.e. the decrypted version of the text, where the third portion of text is clearly

different than the first portion of text since encrypted text and decrypted text are characterized

differently.

Due to the reasons stated above, the Examiner maintains rejections with respect to the

pending claims. The cited prior arts of record taken in combination with one another teach the

limitations that the Applicant suggests distinguish from the prior art. Therefore, it is the

Examiner's conclusion that the pending claims are not patentably distinct or non-obvious over

the prior art of record as presented.

## *Claim Objections*

As per claims 16, 41, and 82:

These claims are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form

for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel

the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the

claim(s) in independent form. Due to the amendments made, the independent claims from which

these claims derive include the limitations previously included within these dependent claims,

i.e. wherein decrypting the encrypted text occurs within a patched operating system function for

outputting the content.

## *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

I.       The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

II.      Claims 1-3, 5-8, 12, 14-18, 24-28, 30-33, 37, 39-43, 49-53, 55-58, 60-63, 67-74, 76-79,

81-84, 88-92, and 171-172 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Howard et al. United States Patent Application Publication 2001/0042045 and further in view of

Ram et al., United States Patent Application Publication 2002/0194485.

As per claims 1, 26, and 171:

Pomerantz et al. substantially teach a method/system/computer readable medium with

stored program code for protecting content within a page displayed by a computer, comprising

identifying a designated portion of original content contained within a page to be protected (col.

6, lines 42-54 and Fig. 2A), modifying the page comprising encrypting the designated portion of

original content to form a portion of encrypted content (col. 6, lines 42-54 and Fig. 2A),

replacing the designated portion of original content within the page with the portion of encrypted

content is (col. 7, lines 1-9 and Fig. 2B), rendering[1] the page into a graphics device comprising:

display layout for the page based on spatial characteristics of the of decrypted text instead of

spatial characteristics of encrypted text, to ensure that the display layout for the page corresponds

to that of a page containing the designated portion of original text (col. 7, lines 52-63 and col. 8,

lines 1-7); comprising decrypting encrypted text strings determining spatial characteristics of

text, wherein spatial characteristics of text include at least one of (a) positions of characters, (b)

heights of characters, (c) widths of characters, (d) widths of words, (e) shapes of characters, (f)

spacings between characters, (g) spacings between words, (h) spacings between lines, (i)

numbers of characters per line, (j) numbers of words per line, (k) page margins, and (l) paragraph

indentations (col. 8, line 8-20); decrypting the portion of encrypted text prior to displaying the

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[1] Although the word "render" was not specifically used, the definition according to www.netlingo.com shows that
the function of rendering does take place. Below is the definition of render used.

> **Render** - To depict something. For example, an HTML author creatively renders text and graphics on a Web page into
> columns and rows, and a browser automatically renders the Web page by interpreting the HTML code.

page (col. 6, lines 28-34); and converting the text into graphics output (col. 6, lines 28-34); and

displaying at least a portion of data from the graphics device (col. 6, lines 28-34).

Not explicitly disclosed is dynamically generating a display layout, said dynamically

generating comprising decrypting encrypted text strings within a patched operating system

function, the operating system function being used for determining spatial characteristics of text.

However, Saito teaches that when rendering a display to a web page, an operating system

function is used to replace words/text strings with different text, where the operating system has

a function call to the text that is to be output (col. 5, lines 28-39 and col. 6, line 1-7). Therefore,

it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the invention was made to modify

the method disclosed in Pomerantz et al. for the rendering function to include dynamically

generating a display layout for a web site and replacing the text input portion, which would be

the on-screen section selected for a cut/copy command (taught by Pomerantz et al.), with another

text output portion which is the decrypted form of the text retrieved by the operating system

TextOut() or ExtTextOut() function (taught by Saito) and then displaying the decrypted text to

the screen. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in

the art, at the time the invention was made, would have been motivated to do so since Saito

teaches that rendering text in the format described allows for convenient text extraction and

replacing any arbitrary word(s) on a screen in col. 1, lines 59-61.

As per claims 2, 27, 52, and 73:

Pomerantz et al. and Saito substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 1,

26, 51, and 72. Furthermore, Saito teaches the method/system wherein the page is a web page

(col. 4, lines 35-44).

As per claims 3, 28, 53, and 74:

Pomerantz et al. and Saito substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 2, 27, 52, and 73. Furthermore, Saito teaches the method/system wherein the web page is an HTML page (col. 4, lines 35-44).

As per claims 5, 30, 55, and 76:

Pomerantz et al. and Saito substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 1, 26, 51, and 72. Furthermore, Saito teaches the method/system wherein the page is part of a document produced by a software application (col. 8, lines 56-60).

As per claims 6, 31, 56, and 77:

Pomerantz et al. and Saito substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 1, 26, 51, and 72. Furthermore, Pomerantz et al. teach the method/system wherein the graphics device is a memory device (col. 5, line 66 – col. 6, line 2).

As per claims 7, 32, 57, and 78:

Pomerantz et al. and Saito substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 1, 26, 51, and 72. Furthermore, Saito teaches the method/system wherein the graphics device is a screen device (col. 4, lines 35-44).

As per claims 8, 33, 58, and 79:

Pomerantz et al. and Saito substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 1, 26, 51, and 72. Furthermore, Saito teaches the method/system wherein the graphics device is a graphics port[2] (col. 8, lines 19-36). Although there is no explicit reference made to a graphics

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[2] The definition of port as pasted from www.netlingo.com is as follows:

> **Port** - Commonly known as the place where information goes into and out of a computer, or both. For example, the serial port on a personal computer is where a modem or printer is connected.

port, the elements referred to in the detailed description use ports to transfer graphics, thus it is

identical to there being a graphics port.

As per claims 12 and 37:

Pomerantz et al. and Saito substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 1

and 26. Furthermore, Pomerantz et al. teach the method wherein the content and said encrypting

comprises padding encrypted text so that identical words have distinct encrypted representations

(col. 7, lines 1-41). Although the term padding is not used, the definition of padding[3] suggests

that it is inherent.

As per claims 14, 39, 60, and 81:

Pomerantz et al. and Saito substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 1,

26, 51, and 72. Furthermore, Saito teaches the method/system wherein the graphics output is a

raster output (col. 4, lines 35-44). Although the term "raster output" is not explicitly used, a

CRT[4] is used as the display device, hence it is identical to that of a "raster output."

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On the Internet, "port" often refers to a number that is shown in a URL, following a colon right after the domain name. Every service on an Internet server "listens" on a particular port number. Most of these services have standard port numbers. Web servers normally listen on port 80, and the standard Gopher port is 70. (Services can also listen on nonstandard ports, in which case the port number must be specified in a URL when the server is accessed.)

[3] According to the Hacking Lexicon dictionary online, the definition of padding is as follows:

**Padding** - Padding is the process of adding unused data to the end of a message in order to make it conform to a certain length. For example, block-ciphers often work on blocks that are 64-bits (8-bytes) long. Therefore, if you have a message that is 77-bytes long, you will need to "pad" it with an extra 3-bytes to make it an even 80-bytes in size (10-blocks).
**Key point:** Padding is a regular feature of all crypto algorithms, including hashing and encryption. Some algorithms have been broken due to poor choices for padding. Most importantly, however, the size of the message can often reveal details about its contents. For example, let's assume a protocol whereby somebody accepts something with a simple message of "yes", but when it declines, it says "no" along with a reason why it was rejected. Therefore, even though the messages are encrypted, the "yes" will be a short message but the "no" will be a long message.

[4] The definition of Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) from the Free Online Dictionary of Computing is as pasted below:

**CRT** - An electrical device for displaying images by exciting phosphor dots with a scanned electron beam. CRTs are found in computer VDUs and monitors, televisions and oscilloscopes. The first commercially practical CRT was perfected on 29 January 1901 by Allen B DuMont.

As per claims 15 and 40:

Pomerantz et al. and Saito substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 1 and 26. Furthermore, Pomerantz et al. teach the method/system wherein said identifying, said encrypting, and said replacing are performed by a server computer, and wherein said controlling, said rendering, and said displaying are performed by a client computer connected to the server computer over a network (col. 10, lines 55-59).

As per claims 16, 41, 61, and 82:

Pomerantz et al. and Saito substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 1, 26, 51, and 72. Furthermore, Saito teaches the method/system occurring within a patched operating system function for outputting content (col. 5, lines 28-35).

As per claims 17, 42, 62, and 83:

Pomerantz et al. and Saito substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 16, 41, 61, and 82 above. Furthermore, Saito teaches the method/system wherein the operating system function is a TextOut function (col. 4, lines 45-57).

As per claims 18, 43, 63, and 84:

Pomerantz et al. and Saito substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 16, 41, 61, and 82 above. Furthermore, Saito teaches the method/system wherein the operating system function is a type of DrawText function (col. 4, lines 45-57).

As per claims 25, 50, 70, and 91:

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A large glass envelope containing a negative electrode (the cathode) emits electrons (formerly called "cathode rays") when heated, as in a vacuum tube. The electrons are accelerated across a large voltage gradient toward the flat surface of the tube (the screen) which is covered with phosphor. When an electron strikes the phosphor, light is emitted. The electron beam is deflected by electromagnetic coils around the outside of the tube so that it scans across the screen, usually in horizontal stripes. This scan pattern is known as a raster. By controlling the current in the beam, the brightness at any particular point (roughly a "pixel") can be varied.

Pomerantz et al. and Saito substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 24,

49, 69, and 90. Furthermore, Saito teaches the method/system wherein the operating system

function is a GetTextExtent function (col. 4, lines 45-57).

As per claims 51, 72, and 172:

Pomerantz et al. teach a method/system/computer readable medium with stored program

code, comprising accessing a page containing a portion of encrypted content (col. 8, lines 1-7,

and Fig 2B); rendering[5] the page into a graphics device comprising decrypting the portion of

encrypted content (col. 8m lines 8-20 and Fig 2A) and displaying at least a portion of data from

the graphics device (col. 8, lines 35-43 corresponding to applicants' definition of items specified

to be a graphics device on page 12, paragraph 49, lines 5-6) and converting content into a

graphics output and displaying at least a portion of data from the graphics device (col. 8, lines

35-43), and rendering the page into a graphics device comprises intervening with at least one

function that controls a page display layout for the modified page comprising determining a

layout based on spatial characteristics of decrypted text instead of spatial characteristics of the

encrypted text, to ensure that the display layout corresponds to a page containing the designated

portion of original text, wherein  spatial characteristics of text include at least one of (a) positions

of characters, (b) heights of characters, (c) widths of characters, (d) widths of words, (e) shapes

of characters, (f) spacings between characters, (g) spacings between words, (h) spacings between

lines, (i) numbers of characters per line, (j) numbers of words per line, (k) page margins, and (l)

paragraph indentations (col. 8, line 8-20; col. 8, line 34-49; and Fig. 2A); decrypting the portion

of encrypted text prior to displaying the page (col. 6, lines 28-34); and converting the text into

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[5] See footnote (1) on page 4

graphics output (col. 6, lines 28-34); and displaying at least a portion of data from the graphics device (col. 6, lines 28-34).

Not explicitly disclosed is dynamically generating a display layout. However, Saito teaches rendering a display to a web page, text that is to be output replaces a certain portion of page and wherein web pages are known to dynamically generate a display layout (col. 5, lines 28-39 and col. 6, line 1-7). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed in Pomerantz et al. for the rendering function to include dynamically generating a display layout for a web page and replacing the text input portion, which would be the on-screen section selected for a cut/copy command (taught by Pomerantz et al.), with another text output portion which is the decrypted form of the text retrieved by TextOut() or ExtTextOut() function (taught by Saito) and then displaying the decrypted text to the screen. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, would have been motivated to do so since Saito teaches that rendering text in the format described allows for convenient text extraction and replacing any arbitrary word(s) on a screen and results in dynamically generating the display layout of the text as well in col. 1, lines 59-61.

As per claims 67 and 88:

Pomerantz et al. and Saito substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 51 and 72. Furthermore, Pomerantz et al. teach the method/system, wherein said dynamically generating comprises calculating widths of character strings (col. 8, line 34-49).

As per claims 68 and 89:

Pomerantz et al. and Saito substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 67

and 88. Furthermore, Pomerantz teach the method/system, wherein said dynamically generating

comprises decrypting encrypted text strings (col. 8, line 34-49).

As per claims 69 and 90:

Pomerantz et al. and Saito substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 68

and 89. Furthermore, Saito teaches the method/system occurring within a patched operating

system function for determining widths of character strings (col. 6, lines 1-7).

As per claim 71:

Pomerantz et al. and Saito substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 51.

Furthermore, Pomerantz et al. teach the method further comprising receiving the page having a

portion of encrypted content from a server computer (col. 10, lines 55-59).

As per claim 92:

Pomerantz et al. and Saito substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 72.

Furthermore, Pomerantz et al. teach a system further comprising a network connector and a

receiver receiving the page having a portion of encrypted content from a server computer via

said network connector (col. 10, lines 55-59).

III.     Claims 4, 29, 54, and 75 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Pomerantz et al. US Patent No. 6,178,243 and Saito, US Patent No. 5,900,005 as applied to

claims 2, 27, 52, 73, 94, and 105 above, and further in view of the definition of XML, found at

netlingo.com.

As per claims 4, 29, 54, and 75:

Pomerantz et al. and Saito substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 2,

27, 52, and 73. Not explicitly disclosed is the method/system wherein the web page is an XML

page. However, Howard et al. teach the method/system wherein the web page is an HTML page.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the invention was made

to modify the method disclosed in Howard et al. to incorporate the web page as an XML page.

This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art, at

the time the invention was made, would have been motivated to do so since it is suggested by the

definition of XML as found on www.netlingo.com and pasted below:

> A programming language/specification developed by the W3C. XML is a pared-down
> version of SGML, designed especially for Web documents. It enables Web authors and
> Web developers to create their own customized tags to provide functionality not available
> with HTML. For example, XML supports links that point to multiple documents (as
> opposed to HTML links, which can reference just one destination each). XML provides a
> powerful set of tools for developing a new generation of Web applications, including
> tools like database exchange, distribution of processing to clients, multiple views of data,
> intelligent agents, management of document collections, and so on.

IV.    Claims 9-11 and 34-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Pomerantz et al. US Patent No. 6,178,243 and Saito, US Patent No. 5,900,005 as applied to

claims 1 and 26 above, and further in view of Bloomberg United States Patent No. 5,761,686.

As per claim 9 and 34:

Pomerantz et al. and Saito substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 1

and 26. Not explicitly disclosed is the method/system wherein said encrypting is based on

encoding of characters. However, Bloomberg teaches the method/system wherein said

encrypting is based on encoding of characters. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a

person in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method/system disclosed in

Pomerantz to carry out the encryption based on an encoding of characters. This modification

would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the

invention was made, would have been motivated to do so since it is suggested by Bloomberg in

col. 8, lines 4-8.

As per claim 10 and 35:

Pomerantz et al. and Saito substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 1

and 26. Not explicitly disclosed is the method/system wherein said encrypting is based on

encoding of words. However, Bloomberg teaches the method/system wherein said encrypting is

based on encoding of words. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the

time the invention was made to modify the method/system disclosed in Pomerantz et al. to carry

out the encryption based on an encoding of words. This modification would have been obvious

because a person having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, would have

been motivated to do so since it is suggested by Bloomberg in col. 12, lines 22-29.

As per claim 11 and 36:

Pomerantz et al. and Saito substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 1

and 26. Not explicitly disclosed is the method/system wherein said encrypting comprises adding

leading and trailing characters to flag encrypted text. However, Bloomberg teaches the

method/system wherein said encrypting comprises adding leading and trailing characters to flag

encrypted text. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify the method/system disclosed in Pomerantz et al. to carry out the

encryption and adding leading and trailing characters to flag encrypted text. This modification

would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the

invention was made, would have been motivated to do so since it is suggested by Bloomberg in

col. 13, lines 22-26.

V.      Claims 115-132, 141-142, and 174 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Pomerantz et al. US Patent No. 6,178,243 and further in view of Saito, US

Patent No. 5,900,005,

As per claims 115, 124, and 173:

Pomerantz et al. substantially teaches a method/system/computer readable medium with

stored program code comprising formatting a page containing a first portion of text to determine

a page layout for display (col. 7, lines 1-9), comprising intervening with at least one function that

controls page display layouts, to base the page layout on spatial characteristics of a second

portion of text instead of spatial characteristics of a first portion of text, to ensure that the display

layout corresponds to that of a page containing the second portion of text, wherein  spatial

characteristics of text include at least one of (a) positions of characters, (b) heights of characters,

(c) widths of characters, (d) widths of words, (e) shapes of characters, (f) spacings between

characters, (g) spacings between words, (h) spacings between lines, (i) numbers of characters per

line, (j) numbers of words per line, (k) page margins, and (l) paragraph indentations (col. 8, line

8-20; col. 8, line 34-49; and Fig. 2A); rendering the page according to the page layout into a

graphics device comprising replacing the first portion of text with a second portion of text (col.

7, lines 1-9), converting second portion of text to a graphics output (col. 6, lines 28-34), and

writing the graphics output into the graphics device (col. 6, lines 28-34).

Not explicitly disclosed is dynamically generating a display layout.  However, Saito

teaches rendering a display to a web page, text that is to be output replaces a certain portion of

page and wherein web pages are known to dynamically generate a display layout (col. 5, lines 28-39 and col. 6, line 1-7). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed in Pomerantz et al. for the rendering function to include dynamically generating a display layout for a web page and replacing the text input portion, which would be the on-screen section selected for a cut/copy command (taught by Pomerantz et al.), with another text output portion which is the decrypted form of the text retrieved by TextOut() or ExtTextOut() function (taught by Saito) and then displaying the decrypted text to the screen. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, would have been motivated to do so since Saito teaches that rendering text in the format described allows for convenient text extraction and replacing any arbitrary word(s) on a screen and results in dynamically generating the display layout of the text as well in col. 1, lines 59-61.

As per claims 116 and 125:

Pomerantz et al. and Saito substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 115 and 124. Furthermore, Pomerantz teaches wherein the first portion of text has the same word width as does the second portion of text (col. 8, lines 8-20 and Fig. 2A-2B).

As per claims 117 and 126:

Pomerantz et al. and Saito substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 115 and 124. Furthermore, Pomerantz teaches the method/system wherein the graphics output is a raster output (col. 4, lines 35-44).

As per claims 118 and 127:

Pomerantz et al. and Saito substantially teach the method/system of replacing the first portion of text with the second portion of text. Furthermore, Saito teach the method occurring within a patched operating system function for converting text into the graphics output (col. 5, lines 28-35).

As per claims 119 and 128:

Pomerantz et al. and Saito substantially teach the method/system wherein said replacing the first portion of text with a second portion of text occurs within a patched operating system function for converting text into the graphics output, as applied to claims 118 and 127 above. Furthermore, Saito teaches the method/system wherein the operating system function is a TextOut function (col. 6, lines 45-63).

As per claims 120 and 129:

Pomerantz et al. and Saito substantially teach the method/system wherein said replacing the first portion of text with a second portion of text occurs within a patched operating system function for converting text into the graphics output, as applied to claims 118 and 127 above. Furthermore, Saito teaches the method/system wherein the operating system function is a type of DrawText function (col. 6, lines 45-63).

As per claims 121 and 130:

Pomerantz et al. and Saito substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 115 and 124. Furthermore, Pomerantz et al. teach the method wherein said formatting comprises replacing first text strings with the second text strings and calculating widths of the second text portion based on selected font types and font sizes (col. 8, line 1-34).

As per claims 122 and 131:

Pomerantz et al. and Saito substantially teach the method/system wherein said formatting

comprises replacing first text strings with second text strings and calculating widths of the

second text strings based on selected font types and font sizes as applied to claims 121 and 130

above. Furthermore, Saito teach the method/system occurring within a patched operating system

function for determining widths of character strings (col. 6, lines 1-7).

As per claims 123 and 132:

Pomerantz et al. and Saito substantially teach the method/system wherein replacing first

text strings with second text strings occurs within a patched operating system function for

determining widths of characters as applied to claims 122 and 131 above. Furthermore, Ram et

al. teach the method/system wherein the operating system function is a GetTextExtent function

(col. 6, lines 45-63).

As per claims 141-142 and 174:

Pomerantz et al. substantially teach a method for protecting text within a page displayed

by a computer comprising replacing first text strings with second text strings when formatting a

page to determine a page layout (col. 7, lines 1-9; col. 8, lines 1-34; and Figs. 2A-2B) and

replacing a first portion of text with a second portion of text when rendering the page according

to the page layout into a graphics device (col. 7, lines 52-63).

Not explicitly disclosed is replacing first text strings with second text strings within a

patched operating system function, the operating system function being used for the formatting.

However, Saito teaches that when rendering a display to a web page, an operating system

function is used to replace words/text strings with different text, where the operating system has

a function call to the text that is to be output (col. 5, lines 28-39 and col. 6, line 1-7). Therefore,

it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the invention was made to modify

the method disclosed in Pomerantz et al. for the rendering function to include dynamically

generating a display layout for a web site and replacing the text input portion, which would be

the on-screen section selected for a cut/copy command (taught by Pomerantz et al.), with another

text output portion which is the decrypted form of the text retrieved by the operating system

TextOut() or ExtTextOut() function (taught by Saito) and then displaying the decrypted text to

the screen. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in

the art, at the time the invention was made, would have been motivated to do so since Saito

teaches that rendering text in the format described allows for convenient text extraction and

replacing any arbitrary word(s) on a screen in col. 1, lines 59-61.

VI.     Claims 143-153, 157-167, and 175 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Lesk, United States Patent No. 5,905,505 and further in view of Howard et al.

United States Patent Application Publication 2001/0042045.

As per claims 143, 157, and 175:

        Lesk substantially teaches a method/system/ computer readable medium with stored

program code for displaying a page containing text while protecting the text from being copied,

comprising rendering a source file for a page containing text into graphics output, wherein (i)

when displayed on a screen, the page containing text appears with a first portion of text (col. 7,

lines 48-53) and (iii) the source file opened by the Internet web browser to render the page

contains a third portion of text in place of the first portion of text, the third portion being

different than the first portion of text (col. 7, lines 42-47).

Not explicitly disclosed by Lesk et al. is the method/system/ computer readable medium

with stored program code wherein (ii) an electronic capture of the screen data produces an image

containing a second portion instead of the first portion of text, the second portion being different

than the first portion of text. However, Howard et al. teach an attempt to capture the screen data

will produce a second portion of text, where the second portion is a blank and flushed out portion

of text. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the invention was

made to modify the method/system/computer readable medium with stored program code

disclosed in Lesk to have the electronic capture of the screen data to produce an image

containing a second portion instead of the first portion of text, where the second portion is

different from the first. This modification would have been obvious because a person having

ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, would have been motivated to do so

since Howard et al. suggest that allowing the client should not be blocked from viewing the data

but should be blocked from making unauthorized copies such as screen captures in par. 63-66

and par. 96-97.

As per claims 144 and 158:

Lesk and Howard et al. substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 143

and 157. Furthermore, Howard et al. teach the method/system wherein the source file is a text

document file (par. 10-11 and par. 34-37).

As per claims 145 and 159:

Lesk and Howard et al. substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 143

and 157. Furthermore, Howard et al. teach the method/system wherein the source file is an

HTML file (par. 10-11).

As per claims 146 and 160:

Lesk and Howard et al. substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 143

and 157. Not explicitly disclosed is the method/system wherein the second portion of text is an

encryption of the first portion of text. However, Lesk teaches that the third portion of text can be

an encryption of a first portion of text. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the

art at the time the invention was made to modify the method/system disclosed in Lesk to have

the second portion also be an encryption of the first portion of text. This modification would

have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was

made, would have been motivated to do so since it is suggested by Lesk in col. 7, lines 42-47.

As per claims 147 and 161:

Lesk and Howard et al. substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 143

and 157. Furthermore, Lesk teaches that the third portion of text can be an encryption of a first

portion of text (col. 7, lines 42-47).

As per claims 148 and 162:

Lesk and Howard et al. substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 143

and 157. Not explicitly disclosed is the method/system wherein the second portion of text is

identical to the third portion of text. However, Lesk teaches that the third portion of text can be

an encryption of the first portion of text thereby making it obvious that the second portion of text

can be an encryption of the first portion of text as well. Therefore, it would have been obvious to

a person in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method/system disclosed in

Lesk to use the same encryption algorithm when encrypting the first portion of text. It then

follows that the second and third portions of text would be identical because they were both

encrypted using the same algorithm in combination with the first portion of text. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, would have been motivated to do so since it is suggested by Lesk in col. 7, lines 42-47.

As per claims 149 and 163:

Lesk and Howard et al. substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 143 and 157. Furthermore, Lesk teaches the method/system wherein the second portion of text is different than the third portion of text (col. 7, lines 42-47).

As per claims 150 and 164:

Lesk and Howard et al. substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 143 and 157. Furthermore, Howard et al. teach the method/system wherein the electronic capture of the screen data is performed by a PrintScreen command (par. 8-9).

As per claims 151 and 165:

Lesk and Howard et al. substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 143 and 157. Furthermore, Howard et al. teach the method/system wherein the electronic capture of the screen data is performed by a Copy command and a Paste command (par. 4-5).

As per claims 152 and 166:

Lesk and Howard et al. substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 143 and 157. Furthermore, Howard et al. teach the method/system wherein the electronic capture of the screen data is written to a computer memory (par. 14-15).

As per claims 153 and 167:

Lesk and Howard et al. substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims 143

and 157. Furthermore, Howard et al. teach the method/system wherein the electronic capture of

the screen data is written to a clipboard (par. 4-5 and par. 33).

*References Cited, Not Used:*

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

(1) US Patent No. 6,282,653
(2) US Patent No. 6,052,780
(3) US Patent No. 5,822,432
(4) US Pub. No. 2002/0188570
(5) US Pub No. 2002/0021807

The previously cited references are relevant due to the manner in which the invention is claimed.

### Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this

Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See MPEP § 706.07(a).

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).
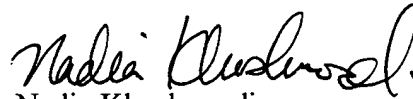
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this

final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Nadia Khoshnoodi whose telephone number is (571) 272-3825.

The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 8:00-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Emmanuel Moise can be reached on (571) 272-3865. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Nadia Khoshnoodi
Examiner
Art Unit 2137
12/7/2006

NK

EMMANUEL L. MOISE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

Continuation of Disposition of Claims: Claims pending in the application are 1-12,14-18,25-37,39-43,50-58,60-63,67-79,81-84,88-92,115-132,141-153,157-167 and 171-175.
Continuation of Disposition of Claims: Claims withdrawn from consideration are 13,19-24,38,44-49,59,64-66,80,85-87,93-114,133-140,154-156 and 168-170.